Alabama.

Nurses — 1921.

NURSE GRADUATES AT HALE IN FIRMARY GIVEN DEGREES.

Birmingham Reporter 8/13/21

The eight young women who were graduates in the Hale Infirmary Nurse Training School, Montgomery, Ala. June 8, 1921, all of whom passed their final examinations and tests with honor, have beeen examined and granted the degrees of registered nurses by the proper state authorities, are: Misses D. Blythe Mason, Bazell B. Holland, nurse at Acipco Dispensary, Birmingham, Ala.; Mary Celeste Robinson, B. Louise Walter, Public Health Nurse City of Birmingham; L. Dewey Mason, Public Health Nurse of Jefferson County, headquarters, Birmingham; G. Marcelle Robinson, Ann Maria Thompson and Verda Beatrice Davis, of Montgomery.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Nurses— 1921. Florida.

Mrs. K.B.Taylor,R.N.,
Orange County School Nurse,
115 West Church Street,
Orlando,Fla.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Nurses – 1921.

General.

Training Negro Nurses

Survey 3/26/21.

UNTIL recently scant thought has been given to the training of colored public health nurses. This has been due, not so much to the negligence or carelessness of public health educators, as to the lack of demand for such nurses in the field. It is in our purely agricultural districts, where there is no factory population, and where the colored population is overwhelmingly large, that we find a pressing need for the colored public health nurse. The extension of the work to these districts will transmit a corresponding impetus to the training schools to produce the type of worker to meet this new demand.

The National Organization for Public Health Nursing is greatly interested in helping colored women prepare for this specialized work. They are welcomed at the summer institutes for public health nurses that this organization promotes. At the institute held last summer in Chicago, three colored women were in attendance and were excellent students. Scholarships in public health nursing are available from this organization without regard to color.

In considering the facilities offered for the training of colored women, we have the information gleaned from a survey made by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing that five of the schools which give courses in public health admit colored students.

Teachers' College, Columbia University, gives a course available to both white and colored.

Simmons College, Boston, admits colored students, "although in their best interests they are not encouraged to enter as there are few positions open to colored nurses in Massachusetts."

The *New Haven Visiting Nurse Association,* New Haven, Conn., writes: "Up to date we have had no application from colored nurses but do not object to them in our course providing they are properly qualified."

The *University of Michigan* states that the university "admits into any of its departments properly qualified students without regard to race, color, or nationality."

The *Pennsylvania School for Social Service,* Philadelphia, has had no colored applicants for such work but sees "no reason why one should not be admitted if she fulfills the entrance requirements. We would probably not be able to give a colored nurse any practice in industrial nursing, but other fields are open to her."

The *Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association,* Milwaukee, Wis., replies that the "lack of a large colored population would prevent our securing training field in which the nurses might undertake practical work, as we would not be able to give general work which we offer to white nurses."

In the southern states, the demand for colored public health nurses has maintained a reasonable ratio to that for white nurses. Legislators show a willingness to provide for them. In 1919 the General Assembly of South Carolina, when establishing its Bureau of Public Health Nursing, made provision for the employment of a colored field nurse. This nurse had received her training with the Boston District Nursing Association. Her work includes instruction to classes of midwives, inspection of colored schools, visiting in colored homes, and organization of counties for the employment of colored nurses. The organization work has not been stimulated to the fullest because of the scarcity of properly trained Negro women. Requests from three counties for colored nurses last year remained unanswered because of the inability to secure trained workers. This year one colored nurse who lacks public health instruction has been employed. She will be trained by the white supervising nurse of that county. Other counties which employ nursing units offer the same field for the training of colored nurses. For the present this seems to be the only solution of the problem.

As training fields throughout the South are in the process of development, there seems, however, to be no reason why provision should not be made for the training of Negro women. Since the demand for colored nurses is found almost exclusively in the South, there is an advantage in having these women trained under the conditions in which they must work. The most fertile fields may be found in the black belt which extends through the plantation districts of the southern states and includes the famous Sea Islands of the Carolina coast. Here the colored population outnumbers the white two to one, and we find the Negro living sometimes remote from white inhabitants, beyond the reach of physicians, depending on the old colored "mammy" for medical care, steeped in superstitions, and speaking a "gulla" language almost unintelligible to the ear of the average white.

The development of this work is an opportunity which the training schools of the South cannot afford to overlook. However, the present practicability of offering the lecture course in southern institutions to mixed classes is doubtful; the giving of a separate course of lectures would necessitate an additional expense much too large to justify the outlay at the present time. Therefore, it may be some years before the South is in a position to offer a complete training course to Negro women.

The present situation might be satisfactorily met if some plan of affiliation could be established between those institutions in the North which provide lecture courses to colored students, and those boards of health in the southern states, under whose supervision field work is being developed. South Carolina, at least, has recognized this need, and the advantages which such an affiliation would offer to the development of a more complete public health nursing service. No doubt other southern states will avail themselves of the opportunity which such a system presents, for securing adequately trained Negro women for their fields.

RUTH A. DODD.

Wanted---Forty Young Ladie

Memphis Tribune 3/5/21

To take Nurse Training Course in Royal Circle Hospitals in Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee.

THOROUGH COURSE OF 36 MONTHS.

All Uniforms furnished with Board and Room, and salary increased monthly. Write to

DR. R. A. WILLIAMS, S. P.

478 East Thirty-First St. Chicago, Ill.

For Application Blank and Instructions.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES.

Session Just Closed Greatest One Ever.

Southern Girls
News 8/27/21

The National Association of Graduate Nurses, whose session was held in Washington, D. C., was one of the grandest sessions ever held by that organization. The session came to a close last week and was attended by those high up in the medical profession of the country, and by those representing every phase of life in any way connected with the profession.

We are indebted to Miss Carolyn Thelma Rogers Albany's lone representative to the Association for one of the programs carrying in detail every thing that was carried out. The program is lenghty carrying the sessions of each day and the participants on the program. We would like to reproduce it but space forbids at this time.

Quite a number of the party is now touring the large centers of the east. Miss Rogers and a bevy of Tuskeegeeites and others at this writing are now in the "Big City" taking in the "sights," with headquarters at the Y. W. C. A.

Albany was proud to be represented at the Association and especially by Miss Rogers who is purely an Albany product being born and reared here, and save for the years of matriculation has spent the greater portion of life right here in the city of her birth.

She holds her credentials of graduation from the famous Tuskeegee Institute which is rated among the very few class A-1 hospitals of the country.

Upon her graduation from Tuskeegee she was awarded The Mason Prize, a much desired honor among the student body and carries with it excellence and all round efficiency.

Miss Rogers unless a modification of plans will return to the city after the "tour."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

The fourteenth annual session of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses was held at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. Welcome address was made by Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon in chief of Freedmens Hospital. Interesting papers were read by nurses and physicians. The evening sessions were held at Lincoln Temple Church and a reception was given at the Dunbar High. The association called on President Harding in a body. Dr. Roscoe Brown of the Public Health service gave an interesting lecture. Mrs. Ada B. Thoms of New York was elected president of the association for the eigth time.

Among the recent out of town visitors in the city were Dr. E. A. Dash of Jersey City, Drs. L. A. Rogers and I. J. McGuffin of Bluefield, West Virginia, Dr. Spaulding of Charleston, West Va., Miss Mary A. Baltimore, of Harrisburg, Pa., Mrs. S. Eleanor Christie Selah, of Philadelphia, Pa., Miss Sharp of Petersburg, Va., Miss Barnes of Baltimore, Drs. Jones and Hargrave of Winston Salem, N. C., and Mrs. Adah Thoms of New York City.

To Rev. Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, former pastor of Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church, falls the task as secretary in charge of Negro work, of directing this the plans. He reports that 250 pastors attended the institute for rural ministers conducted at Morgan College, Gammon Theological Seminary and Wiley University during the summer.

Dr. Hughes was in the city a few days ago to confer with district superintendents of the Washington Conference regarding the needs of small charges and poorly paid preachers. His work has reached such proportions that he has been obliged to move to Philadelphia. He is now in the South visiting large cities.

CHURCH SPENDS $1,000 PER DAY

M. E. Denomination Meets Needs Of City And County Pastors

WILL EMPLOY NURSE

Rural Communities To Be Given Advantage of Health Talks

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the midst of a program for meeting the needs of city and country charges.

During the past year the board has been spending at the rate of $1,000 a day in pushing its work among colored communities. In Baltimore, Washington, Atlanto, Birmingham, New Orleans and Houston, Texas, city pastors have been organized to increase their efficiency along religious, civic and social lines. A number of rural communities have also been organized under lay leadership. In the country districts efforts are being made to minimize stifling denominational rivalry by inviting the cooperation of various churches.

The employment of a high-grade evangelist is contemplated his duties being to man out evangelistic campaigns. A trained nurse will also be employed to visit rural communities and give simple health talks.

REEL 13

Nurses—1921.

Georgia

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
APRIL 1, 1921

Two Additional Negro Nurses Favored

Employment of two additional negro public welfare nurses, who will work under direction of the City Health Department, will be recommended to council Monday by the Finance Committee. One negro nurse already is employed. It will be recommended the nurses be paid $65 a month and furnished street car fare.

cess."

The young women received their diplomas from Dr. Leroy Childs, after which Steve R. Johnston, the superintendent, presented the class pins and delivered the farewell address. At the beginning of his speech, he called Miss Claire Harris, superintendent of nurzes, to the platform and highly praised her for the results of her work. Gertie P. Robinson received the prize for being the best all round negro nurse. Music was furnished by the student body, L. B. Byron directing.

COLORED NURSES REPORT FOR APRIL

p. 2 | 5/28/21 Savannah Journal

Following is a report of the work done by colored nurses for the month of April:

Nursing visits, 145; Instructive visits, 190; Miscellaneous visits, 116; Infant Welfare visits, 37; Visits to Kindergarten 8; Total 496. Children examined at Kindergarten, 221.

The Federated Negro Women's Clubs have pledged themselves to support a nurse and open a free clinic. The Board of Education has given the use of two rooms in the Cuyler St., High School which are now being remodeled and prepared for the clinic which it is hoped can be opened about the first of June. This is a splendid step in the right direction by the Negro women for their own people and should have the hearty support of all Negro organizations. It is the first time that a Public Health movement by the Negroes has developed into a real activity.

There is a tremendous amount of work to be done and it will need the support of every Negro in the city.

AMY F. LOWE,
Supervising Nurse.

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
JULY 1, 1921

Graduation Exercises Held by Negro Nurses

The commencement exercises of negroes graduated from the nurses' school of Grady Hospital were held Thursday night at the Butler street branch of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Leroy Childs presided over the ceremonies, which began at 8:30 o'clock.

In his address to the graduates, Dr. A. C. Cochran explained that "service is the royal road to suc-

Nurses – 1921.

Illinois

Defender 4/30/21

Graduates of Red Cross Nursing Class

Chicago Defender 4/30/21

Of all the graduation exercises of the Red Cross nursing classes conducted at the Harlem Center in the West 135th Street library, that of Friday night were the best held yet, when 35 young women received certificates as having satisfactorily completed the course. Three women were awarded the red veils, which bestows especial honor upon them as experts in the making of surgical dressings.

Several Red Cross officials were present, and $100 was given to the county chapter by the women, which were the proceeds from the graduation supper held recently. Mrs. Jeroline Winfield and Mrs. Grace P. Durham, instructors, who are highly esteemed by their students, were presented with handsome gifts. Those who graduated were: Mesdames Minerva Maddox, E. Lockhart, Margaret Reeves, Lucile A. Smith, Hattie V. Williams, Elizabeth Mayfield, Ellen Davis, Valina Boodridge, Sarah Noisette, Gussie Smith, Laura Sparkman, Carrie Cunningham, Johnzie Mitchell, Mabel Percival, Carrie S. Jones, Marjorie Thomas, Jennie Thomas, Virgie Harris, Geraldine A. Tankard, Aline Hudnell, Virgil Parkes, the Misses Roxana D. Turner, Hallie L. Smith, Flora L. Haystone, Isabelle Porter, Mamie Richardson, Elinor Terrill, Elois Walters, Lillian Graves, Dorothy Scott, Corinne Porter, Marguerite Comry and Calte.

FORTY NURSES FINISH TRAINING SCHOOL WORK

Tuesday night forty of our young women in a class of over 900 of various nationalities graduated from the Chicago Training School for Home and Public Health Nursing. This school has for its object making women generally acquainted with the principles of nursing, how to care for themselves, how to prevent diseases and how to nurse the sick in the home. The graduation exercises were held at the Medina Temple, 14 East Ohio street.

The course is open to every woman, married or single, over 17 years of age. The tuition, which is only $5, covers the cost of text-books, a diploma and a class dinner. Many of the city's most influential citizens are behind the work of the school. Prejudices of any kind are not permitted to creep in. The young women who have finished are loud in their praise of the course and urge every woman who can to avail herself of the opportunity to take the work.

Nursing is essentially housekeeping for the sick. Any intelligent woman can be taught the fundamental outlines in the course offered by the Chicago Training School. The nurses who have just graduated propose forming neighborhood clubs to teach sanitation, hygiene and the care of the human body to the people in general. Those who would like to join a club are requested to send their names to Mrs. Alberta Christy-Tucker, 5237 Wabash avenue.

Chicago Women Join "Sanitation Army"

Chicago Defender 6/4/21

Graduating exercises of the Chicago Training School for Home and Public Health Nursing were held last week at the Masonic Temple, 14 East Ohio street. Out of a class of about nine hundred, including various nationalities, forty were women of our Race, who cast their lot with the health authorities to promote sanitation and hygiene. The school was started by city health officials for the purpose of training women to prevent disease and care for the sick in their homes. The graduating nurses propose to form neighborhood clubs to teach those around them the necessity of such work, and its purpose as a community betterment.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Indiana

Nurses — 1921.

NDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
JUNE 15, 1921

WISHES COLORED NURSE.

Committee Urges Opening of Class at City Hospital.

A request that colored nurses be substituted for white nurses assigned to colored patients at the City Hospital and that a training class be opened for colored nurses was presented to the city health department, and Mayor Jewett today by a committee representing the Æsculapian Society, an organization of colored physicians. The committee said this would help to relieve the shortage of nurses at the hospital.

The committee was headed by Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, a member of the city council. Other members were Dr. A. H. Wilson, Dr. L. A. Lewis and George P. Stewart, editor of the Indianapolis Recorder. Dr. Herman G. Morgan, secretary of the health department, told them the request would be laid before the city board of health at its next meeting.

Dr. Furniss said Kansas City and St. Louis have set aside wards in their hospitals for colored patients, although they have a smaller colored population than Indianapolis. The City Hospital is the only public hospital in Indianapolis now open to colored patients, he said. Setting aside a ward for their use and providing them with colored nurses would make it possible for colored physicians to practice among these patients at the hospital. Dr. Furniss said he thought the first class of colored nurses might consist of six to ten young women.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Nurses – 1921.

New York.

Bellevue Hospital To Open Doors to Colored Nurses

Alderman Roberts Informed by Superintendent That Arrangements Will Be Perfected for Admission of Six

New York age 5-28-21

As soon as the preliminary arrangements can be perfected, at least six colored graduate nurses will be admitted to Bellevue Hospital for postgraduate work, according to letter receiver by Alderman Charles H. Roberts from Dr. George O'Hanlon, general medical superintendent of that institution. Dr. O'Hanlon's letter was in reply to a communication from Alderman Roberts in which the matter of colored nurses for Bellevue was taken up.

Dr. Roberts has been active in his endeavors to secure opportunities for advanced work for the colored trained nurse, and this letter from Dr. O'Hanlon refers to a conference held two years ago between himself and Dr. Roberts at which time a policy was outlined. The letter from the Bellevue official is as follows:

"Dear Dr. Roberts—In reply to your letter of inquiry of recent date, regarding admission of nurses for post graduate work, I would say, you will recall our conference of more than two years ago, at which time a rather definite policy was outlined, making possible the opportunity for training of graduates or young women whom you were to send. Since that time I have not heard from you regarding the matter until the present. I should be very glad to see Mrs. Thoms, the president of this Association, and arrange with her the details connected with the admission of this group of six which she states is now available. Awaiting an appointment with Mrs. Thoms, and assuring you our full cooperation, I am,

Very truly yours,
"GEORGE O'HANLON."
"General Medical Superintendent."

Mrs. Thoms, referred to in the letater, is president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Alderman Roberts has arranged the appointment requested by Dr. O'Hanlon, who is to have a conference with Mrs. Thoms on Friday, May 27th, at which time definite plans will probably be agreed upon.

Sometime ago, Mrs. Huelin, a white woman, was made assistant superintendent and Mrs. Thoms deposed. Notwithstanding that hospital is endowed with a fund in order that girls of color may be trained there in the profession of nursing, there has always been a white woman superintendent of nurses. The substitution of a white woman for Mrs. Thoms, who is highly respected in the profession, and president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Trained Nurses, as assistant, was deeply resented and caused ugly rumors concerning the institution to be circulated.

MRS. THOMS WINS POSITION BACK AT LINCOLN HOSPITAL

Chicago Defender 9/3/21

New York, Sept. 2.—The trustees of Lincoln Hospital have restored Mrs. Adah B. Thoms to her position as assistant superintendent of nurses.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

North Carolina.

Nurses — 1921.

GREENVILLE COLORED FOLK MAKE PROGRESS

By Henry Allen.

On December 1 I returned to Stamford, from a trip to my former home town, Greenville, S. C., stopping off at Concord, Salisbury and Greensboro, N. C. The colored people are making considerable progress in the sections I visited. At Greenville, S. C., I attended a club meeting of ladies, an auxiliary to the board of directors of St. Luke's Hospital. Mrs. Hattie Williams, a very prominent Race woman of Greenville, was responsible for my attending the meeting. I felt very much honored when I was called upon by Mrs. M. H. Bright, the head nurse of the institution, to make an address to the assembly. Mrs. Bright is that type of a woman who demands the highest respect and the more you converse with her the more you become interested. She is thoroughly competent for he line of work. Mrs. Bright was formerly superintendent of the hospital at Tuskogee Institute, Ala., and for 2[illegible] years has been in the hospital service. She has the endorsement of the best physicians and surgeons of the South. She is also one of the officials of the Colored National Association of Graduate Nurses, Inc. The St. Luke's Hospital is a new and sanitary little building possessing the most modern equipment of any hospital in the Southeast. The ground was bought and the building erected by a very wealthy white man of Greenville, and given to the colored people of the city providing that they would take it and assume all responsibilities; the donator of the hospital does not wish its name to be made public. E. P. Holloway, one of the leading colored men of Greenville, is president of the Board of Directors; he has successfully launched a campaign to raise an endowment fund to carry on the splendid work.

I made a call on the editors of the Greenvile Daily News, the morning paper, and the Piedmont, the afternoon paper; both gentlemen spoke of the friendly relations between the white and colored race in the city. I asked for the views of the editors concerning the colored people and the right to suffrage and I am very much pleased to say that their statements were very encouraging; indeed both were of the opinion that education would rapidly change the present political situation.

In talking with A. A. Gates, a retired hotel man, and a staunch Republican, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention recently held at Chicago, said that the South is beginning to realize that there must be two national parties. Mr. Gates, further announced, that since the election he had organized the Greenville County Republican Association; the meeting, said he, was well attended by the two races and many important questions pertaining to the rights of the colored people were discussed quite freely indeed. E. Talbert, a colored man deeply interested in the welfare of his race, was given a very prominent position connected with the association.

Appropriations asked for from the present Congress were very much reduced, one of the largest cuts from the estimates being that of Howard University, which asked for an appropriation of $1,802,437.75. Only $64,036 of this sum was allowed. This is regretted, as the appropriation asked for was deemed essential by Dr. Durkee in putting the university on a solid foundation. The appropriations for the public schools was also much reduced, and several organizations composed chiefly of women have planned to take steps to have the appropriations granted as requested.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Nurses 192

Virginia

Nurses' Notes.

Miss Annie Johnson, R. N., is the first nurse to do public health work in Charlottesville, Va., among the colored people. From her there comes interesting reports of her pioneer work. Miss Johnson is working in the entire county and spends two of three days a month in each community. The first week in December she had a child welfare exhibit and demonstrated the care of children to the mothers who attended. Each baby was weighed and the mother taught how to dress it properly, also the proper food to give. Helpful literature was distributed, and a health league organized.

Mrs. A. B. Thoms has been appoited on the Women's Advisory Council to the Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service, and received the following communications relative to the appointment.

My dear Mrs. Thoms:

Knowing og your interest in public health work, I have recommended you for membership on the Women's Advisory Council to the Division of Vencreal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.

You will receive a letter from Dr. C. C. Pierce, assistant surgeon general requesting your acceptance of membership on this Council and I trust it will be your pleasure and opportunity to render this service in our work.

Very truly yours,
ROSCOE C. BROWN,
(Director of Colored Work.)

Madam:

There is a group of interested and trained women organized as the Women's Advisory Council to the Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service, whose purpose it is to supply information in the work of Venereal disease control as it affects the girl and the woman in the problem.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. R. C. Brown who is directing colored work for this office, the Bureau requests that you accept membership on this Council and that you promptly notify this office of our decision.

Miss Gertrude Seymour of New York who is president of this Council, will give you detailed information of this organization and its activities.

Respectfully
C. C. PIERCE,
Asst. Surgeon General.

For Immediate Release.

(Southern Publicity Committee)

Negro Public Health Nurses

One of the methods used by Virginia to build up the health of her population is the employment of colored graduate nurses for work among Negroes. Four counties now have colored nurses to supervise the children in the colored schools. The first of these nurses was employed for two years by the Negroes themselves; but her work so commended itself to the county board of education that at the end of that time they took it over permanently. Of 1,200 children 1097 were found with various defects, mostly correctible; hundreds have been vaccinated; and all are learning the fundamentals of hygiene and sanitation.

There are twenty-two colored public health nurses in the state, all of whom are in close touch with the state board of health, to which they report monthly. As the benefits of this policy are seen the work is being extended.

GRADUATE NURSES ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

The third annual convention of the Graduate Nurses Association of Virginia, was held in Petersburg, June 14 to 16 1921. The meeting was well attended and the program as carried out was very helpful and interesting. The clinic held at the Central State Insane asylum was an interesting feature of the convention and the social functions were greatly enjoyed by all present.

A very helpful feature of the meeting this year was the joint session of the nurses and the Old Dominion Medical Society. At this session the nurses association was represented by Miss C. Lena Byrd, R.N., Superintendent of the Tidewater Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

The Graduate Nurses Association of Virginia is wide awake and its annual gatherings are now looked forward to with increasing interest and enthusiasm by all the nurses of the state.

The officers are: Miss Carrie M. Sharp, president, Petersburg; Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, vice-president, Norfolk; Miss C. Lena Byrd, secretary, Norfolk; Mrs. A. Bonner King, corresponding secretary, Norfolk; Miss Ida J. Spicely, treasurer, Lawrenceville; Mrs. E. C. Jackson, chaplain, Richmond; Mrs. L. Foster, chairman executive board, Norfolk; Miss Addie Jackson, chairman membership committee, Richmond.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13